Closing New York Stocks, Page 11.

Yesterday's Net Circulation, 97,115

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

TO RETAIN NAMES

Department to Perpetuate **National Guard and Nation**al Army Designations.

READY FOR VOLUNTEERS

Retention of the names of fourteen National Guard and National Army divisions with brilliant war records in the permanent military establishment, in order to preserve their traditions, was announced today by Gen.

For this purpose, in the twenty-one divisions proposed to be organized in the new Army fourteen will receive the following designation: 26th, to be based on Camp Devens;

27th, Camp Upton, N. Y.; 28th, Camp Dix, N. J.; 29th, Camp Meade, Md.; 30th, Camp Jackson, S. C.; 32d, Camp

Rainbow Men for Cavalry Division.

The 42d (Rainbow) Division will be the cavalry division in the new organization. It will be organized in the southern department and its men will be drawn from all the states, maintaining in this respect the all-American character which was ob-tained in the original organization. The first to seventh divisions will retain the designations of the seven regular divisions now in France, comprising the first and second army

In each case where a division has been given the designation of a national guard and national army division it will be recruited from the district surrounding the camp named as its base and from which the original division of that designation was present.

In making this announcement Gen.

March said that the War Department was proceeding with the organization of the Army on the basis of a peace strength of 509,000 men. The tactical erganization will comprise five Army corps and twenty infantry divisions and one cavalry division. Whether this organization will become permanent, he said, depends entirely on future legislation.

Replacement Forces of 50,000.

The decision to raise a special fors based on the discovery made by sistance.

It is true that Hungarian bolshevism in its first stage was more political than bolshevist, that the Hungarian took one look at the man of their took one look at the man of their

who never reached France, he had experienced a desire to

make the trip abroad.

Gen. March and Secretary Baker found the rate of enlistments very ow, only 2,797 men having been recruited at the regular depots. This recruitment is under the legislation authorizing a total of 175,000 men. recruitment is under the legislation authorizing a total of 175,000 men.

The term of enlistment is one-third of the total for one-year men and the remainder for three years. Gen.

March said that enlistments so far were about equal for the two classes. The term of enlistment is one-third of the total for one-year men and the remainder for three years. Gen. March said that enlistments so far

Enlistment Begun Today.

Enlistment of the 50,000 replacement troops began today and is being under this authority. This number represents the total which the war Department feels it can promise temediate foreign service to take the

tamediate foreign service to take the place of men in the expeditionary forces who are eligible for and who desire discharge.

So far as possible, Gen. March said, the wishes of the men who enlist special designation as to the place of service will be met by the department. If a recruit desires assiste in Italy he will be sent with a replacement unit to the American forces there. If he desires service in France or in Russia, so far as circumstances permit his wishes will be met. Begarding the forces in Italy, while recent advices have come to the War Department, Gen. March said indications were that preparations were being made to withdraw the Stid Infantry from that country.

Many people think we could starve Germany, but I asked Mr. Hoover that question recently, and he expressed the opinion that food could not be a topic of the policy of Trotsky and Lenin at Brest-Litovsk, and at one time refuse both to sign and to fight. And if Germany does this, what will be the trace of the policy of Trotsky and Lenin at Brest-Litovsk, and at one time refuse both to sign and to fight. And if Germany does this, what will be the trace of the policy of Trotsky and Lenin at Brest-Litovsk, and at one time refuse both to sign and to fight. And if Germany does this, what will be the trace of the policy of Trotsky and Lenin at Brest-Litovsk, and at one time refuse both to sign and to fight. And if Germany does this, what will be the trace of the policy of Trotsky and Lenin at Brest-Litovsk, and at one time refuse both to sign and to fight. And if Germany does this, what will be the trace of the policy of Trotsky and Lenin at Brest-Litovsk, and at one time refuse both to sign and to fight. And if Germany does this, what will be the trace of the policy of Trotsky and Lenin at Brest-Litovsk, and at one time refuse both to sign and to fight. And if Germany does this, what will be the trace of the policy of Trotsky and Lenin at Brest-Litovsk, and at one time refuse both to sign and to fight. And if Germany does this, while the policy

To Assemble at Camp Meade. The volunteer army is to be assembled

Comp Meade, Md. A number of officers, probably ten er twelve, will be sent overseas with Ancrement of 1,000 men leaving concentration camp to give the minary training necessary to whip the men into casual organiza-tions and to make the required exam-inations. On arrival in Europe they will take the places of officers who

The following named officers will proceed to Camp Meade for temporary daily pertaining to recruiting in that camp: Col. William L. Kenly, Field Artillery: Lieut. Col. David Reeves, Signal Corps; Majs. George C. Thorn-ton, John E. Harris and Harold J. Weeks, Capts. Philip Fox, Lawrence K. Forsythe, James T. Schuyler, Charles Thorborn and Allen R. Black-burn, First Lieuts. Clarence E. Moss and Edward W. Madlung and Second Lieut. Harvey T. Golightly, Corps of Announced to Stop Unrest.

COBLENZ, Friday, March 28 (by the Associated Press).—The announcement by the War Department of its intention to send from the United States volunteers enlisted for use in replacing members of the "permanent army of occupation," who desire to leave the service, reached 3d Army Headquarters today. The announcement was made by the department to allay unrest among the Regular Army divisions, which are due for replacedivisions, which are due for replace-ments and which contain a large per-centage of men who volunteered for centage of men who volunteered for the duration of the war, and among national guardsmen who are eager to return home as soon as possible.

A plan also is being worked out for he segregation into the Regular Army livisions of the army of occupation of divisions of the army of occupation of regular officers and such other officers as desire to remain in the Regular Army service. The department, by this means, contamplates relieving, as soon as feasible, those Ecserve and National Guard officers who desire to return to the United States for business or other

ARMISTICE SUSPENSION REGARDED AS POSSIBLE

BERLIN, March 28 (by the Asso-

DANGER PEACE CONFERENCE MAJ. COPP LAUDS OF 14 DIVISIONS MAY FAIL, MR. SIMONDS SAYS

Leaders in Paris Reported in Deadlock, While Bolshevism Threatens to Overrun Europe. Germany May Refuse to Sign Treaty.

against Germany in another quarter

People May Lose Faith.

No Common Objective in Council.

as Paris plans to impose. In the same time I have talked with many men close to the inner circles of the Paris conference, and I have found no one

who believed that the Paris confer-

ence under existing circumstances

could ever reach a decision about the treaty of peace.

Bolshevism Gaining.

Last of all, no one attempted to dis-guise the fact that the utter paralysis of will and utter absence of common

We invited the bolshevists to go to

evacuate Odessa, we are told that Rumania is on the point of collapse and Poland almost certainly doomed.

We know that both could have been

saved four months ago.

It seems to me that without sharing

the panic now existing in Paris, the American people ought to understand that there is now at least a possibility

that within the next three months

bolshevism will overrun all Europe, save perhaps that part patrolled by

our own soldiers; that Germany is at

nost certainly manipulating this bol-shevist onrush in the hope that when

ance of her enemies she will be able to resume her attack, having escaped the consequence of her military de-

feat; that despair in the allied na-tions over the failure of the peace conference to make peace and thus

pense to millions of men and women for the supreme agony of this war,

In sum, it seems to me that the time

of peace is within two steps of fail-

TO WOMEN OF AMERICA

ple during the war. The queen ex-

pressed her appreciation of many in-

vitations received to visit America,

future time, although at the conclu-

sion of her present visit to England

THIRTY THOUSAND STRIKE.

Copenhagen Reports Spread of In-

dustrial Trouble in Ruhr Region.

COPENHAGEN, March 29.-The

strikes in the Ruhr industrial region

are extending, according to dispatches

from Essen today. Thirty thousand

At a meeting of the strikers at

Langendreer, near Dortmund, on

including the formation of a revolu-

tionary workmen's guard, the estab-

men are reported out.

country.

and said she hoped to do so at some

PARIS, March 27.—As a result of the developments alike in Hungary and in Germany in the last few days it would hardly be an exaggeration to it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that in conservative circles the view is now held that there is not more than one thance in four that the conference of peace will be able to reach a decision which will peacefully transform the situation here. We against Germany in another quarter as a result of the German refusal to sign. The people who bore the burden, the masses of the plain people, therefore, will at one time be asked to make new sacrifices in life and suffering. Will they do it? I do not believe it.

Military justice in the United States Army, as administered by courts-martial, is speedier, possesses more checks against a possible miscarriage of justice and generally comes nearer have the following possibilities: 1. A rapid sweep of bolshevism east-

ward, engulfing Germany and German Austria in its advance.

2. The moral certainty that Germany will not sign any treaty of peace formulated at Paris, and will either join forces with bolshevism or ise bolshevism as a weapon against

ter enemies.

3. The almost inescapable certainty 30th, Camp Jackson, S. C.; 32d, Camp Custer, Mich.; 33d, Camp Grant, Ill.; 36th, Camp Travis, Tex.; 37th, Camp Sherman, Ohio; 81st, Camp Taylor, Ky.; 82d, Camp Gordon, Ga.; 89th, Camp Funston, Kan.; 91st, Camp Lewis, Wash.

Rainbow Men for Cavalry Division.

3. The almost inescapable certainty that when the people of England and France and Italy discover that after six months of promises, following four and a half years of sacrifice, they have to bear the burden of another war, and are not to enjoy the blessings of peace and the fruits of victory, they will turn on their own governments, and eastern and western economic and political unrest will meet nomic and political unrest will meet at the Rhine.

4. The possibility is that the con-ference of peace still will be able to make up its mind what the peace terms shall be, and will possess alike the power and the will to enforce

Can Bolshevisht Pass Rhine?

Turning now to the first of the four ossibilities: Can bolshevism sweep westward? The answer rests upon conditions which we can only partially estimate, but in my judgment Paris today recognizes the possibility, the

very obvious possibility, that we shall have bolshevism on this side of the Rhine within six weeks.

Agents of bolshevism already are here. I sat beside a French general at luncheon at Colmar last Sunday and he told me that already he had and he told me that already he had been compelled to arrest Russian bol-shevist agents who were pouring into southern Alsace, amply provided with funds. He told me also that Alsatian oldiers who had been forced into the on the Russian frontier, were coming back now to their homes corrupted by bolshevist ideas, which they had encountered on the Russian front. I do not believe there is a single pose is to ask us to sign a peace or to discuss one."

Which, by interpretation, would the seem to be that the Germans may not seem to be the german m decision to raise a special for-service volunteer replacement of 50,000 men, Gen. March said, it would anywhere find decisive re-

abroad.

A great number of men among the banks which were trained in this country for service against Germany but who never reached France, he country the sought to ter-

rify the west with the specter of belshevism, but nowhere in Europe is material to make bolshevist fire more easily available than in the Hungarian state, where the agrarian condition has been for centuries an invitation o revolution.

Germany May Refuse to Sign.

In the second place, there is no one in Paris today who believes seriously that the Germans will sign the treaty that the Germans will sign the treaty of peace if this treaty will deprive Germany of Alsace-Lorraine, East Prussia, Posen, a part of Silicia and of Schleswig. It will take 5,000,000 peo-

Many people think we could starve Germany, but I asked Mr. Hoover that question recently, and he expressed the opinion that food could not be a ing a new campaign. They may be unable to resume their industry, but

By refusing to sign they may hope to prolong the situation to their own advantage. By signing they must ac-cept, if not a death sentence, a sentence of economic servitude for gen-erations; a just sentence if ever there was one, but no less insupport-Passing now to the third possibility, it will be seen that some time within the next three months there is a very great possibility that the govern-ments of France and England will have to tell their people that instead (Copyright, 1919, McClure Newspaper Syndics

EVENTS IN HUNGARY WILL | QUEEN SENDS THANKS NOT DETAIN OUR TROOPS

Recent events in Hungary, Gen. March announced today, have resulted Department today that the Queen of in no change in the military policy of Rumania, who is visiting in England, the United States, so far as the War had asked that he express to the Department has been advised. Return of troops from France is pro- their services to the Rumanian peoceeding even faster than scheduled originally, he said, and nothing had occurred to interfere with this move-

Troop movements homeward during the month of March, Gen. March said, aggregated 244,186, against an estimate previously made for the month of 200,000.

WILMINGTON HONORS YANKS.

Business at Standstill While City Welcomes Returning Soldiers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 29 .-Business was at a standstill for several hours here today while the city paid tribute to its returned soldiers and sailors. The 115th Machine Gun Battalion, 30th Division, arrived short-ly after midnight, and at 11 o'clock today paraded the main thorough-fares of the city.

Thursday demands were formulated N. S. Meldrum Heads Railroad. NEW YORK, March 29 .- N. S. Mellishment of political and economic redrum was today elected chairman and ciated Press).—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a statement that it understands that a suspension of the armistics with the entente allies is possible.

Identify and economic representation of the draws and Pacific Railway Company to succeed William Church Osborn as chairman and J. L. Lancaster as president.

Identify and economic representations with the Russian soviet government and the disarmament of the police throughout Garmany. police throughout Garmany.

JUSTICE IN ARMY

Witness Before Committee of **Bar Association Sees** Merit in System.

AHEAD OF CIVIL PRACTICE

being perfect justice than does civil justice, according to Maj. Andrew J. Remember that for months and Copp. jr., who was searchingly quesmonths the people of the world have been told that they were molding the future as one kneads dough, were aptioned for two hours this morning by

proaching the termination of their beneficent labors, and that Utopia was at most not more than two or three blocks away. Remember how much these millions of people nave suffered and how little iliusion and confidence were left to them after all at the end of four and a half years of agony.

The military committee of the American Bar Association.

Officer's Record.

"It is as nearly perfect as it is possible to make it under existing conditions," said the officer, who is a member of the special board of reat the end of four and a half years of agony.

Think, then, what may be the emotion of these people on the 1st of May or 1st of June, when the truth no longer can be conceaied and the peace congress at last is livensed by the governments to announce that one or two wars are about to commence.

Now, last of all, what about the chance of peace at the hands of the Paris conference? Within a week the conference of ten has been reduced to a conference of four, just as the conference of one hundred was reduced to a conference of ten.

Theoretically, this would lead to the facilitation of business, but actually whether you divide nothing by one

tween representatives of the United States Army judge advocate general's department and the special investigating committee of the American Bar Association, representatives of the latter being Chairman S. S. Gregory of Chicago, Col. John Hinkley of Baltimore and Martin Convoy of New York. The meeting was held at Georgetown University Law School, 6th and E streets northwest, and whether you divide nothing by one thousand, by ten or by four, the result is nothing and in all cases there has been no policy and there is no policy. ne dominating influence, nothing but four men representing four countries, with totally different visions and necessities, trying to accommodate living facts in this sad world of ours, 6th and E streets northwest, and closed the week's sessions.

Records and Statistics.

alike to abstract principles of the league of nations, and to the hope-lessly concrete promises of the prime ministers of England, France and Maj. Copp brought with him careful records and statistics of all courts-martial he had kept at Camp Sheridan Nothing has happened since the council of four succeeded the council martial he had kept at Camp Sheridan during his tour of duty there, these including all forms of court-martial, summary, special and general. The investigating committee this morning "got down to tacks" and had the officer interviewed give the modus operandi of a court-martial, taking a typical case from the records and carrying it through to its final outcome. or ten which suggests the smallest promise. I am told that Germany has within the last forty-eight hours sent a polite but pointed interrogation to Paris: "As to the invitation you are going to send us to come down there, kindly let us know whether your purpose is to ask us to sign a page or to

When Accused Gets Counsel.

even come to Paris unless they are permitted in advance to have assurance that their views will be heard and permitted to change the conclusion arrived at here.

The man whose information are best "When is the accused advised of his "when is the accused avised of his right to be represented by counsel?" the major was asked. "Right at the start, when the first investigation of the offense or alleged offense is start-

in all Europe told me last night that not until the end of the next three months could we know whether Eu-rope would survive the world war or go down in a general smash.

In the last few days I have had opportunity to talk with many people coming out of Germany, Austria and even Hungary. Their testimony does not vary. They agree that Germany will not sign any treaty of peace such as Paris plans to impose. In the same martial is warranted, Maj. Copp ex-plained. In such investigation the inspector general exercises authority to compel the accused, possible wit-nesses and others to make statements, which statements, however, are not admissible at the trial. This is simply to determine the commission of the

Called Unconstitutional.

Chairman Gregory characterized this as "unconstitutional," and asked how the investigator could make the accused answer if the latter did not want to do so. "I imagine by disciplinary action," said Maj. Copp.
"Do you know of any case where

"Do you know of any case where that occurred?" was the next query; and Maj. Copp said he did not.
"On what authority does the inspector general demand an answer to his questions," asked the chairman.
"That is outside of my jurisdiction," was the reply, "but he can exercise it, and it is important that the officer exercising this nower he the officer exercising this power be convinced that an offense actually had been committed."

Query as to Acquittal.

Maj. Copp was asked if a soldier could be acquitted by a court, and released from custody, the reviewing

incarcerated. "This can happen," was the reply, but is extremely rare."

Maj. Copp stated that as far as his experience went counsel assigned to the accused were usually so concientious and so interested in their client's case that sometimes they came personally to the judge advocate of the camp and presented testimonials urging clemency.

Discuss Prisoner's Angle.

Mr. Convoy of New York asked if the prisoner were given a copy of the he was not. He next asked what else, if anything, with which the prisoner is not acquainted goes to the reviewing authority.

"Snecial informatical world in the weakened capitalistic system to overthrow the government and establish a reign of the proletariat. The same danger now threatens Germany and less immediately threatens the civilized world." ure; that the decisions which it is still unable to make may be beyond its power to enforce when, if ever, they "Special information likely to be of

"Special information likely to be of value," He was told, "such as the man's civil history, for instance, or his family's medical history, "Then a severe sentence might be approved or even made more severe because of information which was not furnished the prisoner and which because of information which was not furnished the prisoner and which never came before the court-martial?"
Mr. Convoy inquired.
"This is possible," said Maj. Copp, "but the opposite result, clemency, is the usual result of this procedure."
Maj. Copp said he had one criticism, and only one, to make of the administration of military justice.
This is that he thinks the accused is confined too-leng before being brought

women of America her gratitude for confined too leng before being brought to trial. The same thing obtains in civil cases, he pointed out, but the civil prisoner has safeguards not possessed by the soldier. Many times the delay is inexcusable, he said, an officer forgetting a case or leaving it up to the commanding officer.

Would Amend 70th Article.

"I have recommended to the War Department," said Maj. Copp, "that the 70th article of war be so amended that in case of such neglect the officer responsible himself be penalized."

Maj. Copp said that as camp judge-advocate at Camp Sheridan, he kept a list of officers who had formerly been lawyers or law students to utilize in peculiar or difficult cases and where peculiar or difficult cases and peculiar of difficult cases and, where no preference was expressed; always assigned one of them when possible for the benefit of the accused. He said that it was so arranged at that camp that an officer with the greatest possible experience, both in civil and military law, sat as president of the court and that for general courts-martial his rank was not lower than

martial his rank was not lower than lieutenant colonel.

Brig. Gen. E. A. Kreger, ecting judge advocate general of the Army, visited the hearing and presented credentials from the Secretary of War which told the committee that the Secretary had ordered any or all records and all the personnel of the judge advocate general's office to be placed at the disposal of the committee. posal of the committee.

How to Fix Your Clock.

CHANGE THE CLOCK TONIGHT-DAYLIGHT-SAVING BEGINS TOMORROW.

the hands of your clock or watch ahead one hour. Then forget about it until October 26, when you should turn 'em back

This is all that is necessary to comply with the daylight-saving law, which becomes effective at 2 o'clock tomorrow

"CLASS WAR ALREADY ON"

SAYS PROLETARIAT

DANGER OF WORLD

German Economist Says

Neither Democracy Nor Mil-

itarism Was Victorious.

BY BEN HECHT. ecial Wireless to The Evening Star Copyright, 1919. BERLIN, Germany. March 25 .-

Hermann Schumacher, Ger-Where a serious offense is charged, many's foremost economist, who ten the commanding officer of the camp, years ago prophesied that the world division or department instructs the inspector general thereof to make an investigation to see whether a court- of militant industrialism, said to me

> "In 1909 our visions were limited We could see only to the end of the page under the nose. That page contained the history of the world war just ended. We see today that the world war was not a finality, but a historical prelude to the reorganization of society. The world is now marking time in a political vacuum. There will enter into this vacuum an era of chaos—a century of warfare intestinal trouble. resee a coming class struggle like that at the period of the reformation when the masses arose in protest against the monopoly of learning and eligion held by the Romanists.' "Do you expect, then, a class wa between the proletariat and the bour-"I expect nothing," said Prof. Schu-

macher. 'It is here. There are several psychological explanations of olshevism in Germany and the rest of the world, but bolshevism is not historical and economic development and neither bolshevist nor socialist. Since 1917 I have watched the bourgeoisie power cutting its own throat.

Only Weakened Each Other.

"The most significant and important result of the world war was not a nationalist victory or a victory of ism and democracy fundamentally are the protectors of the capitalistic system of industry upon which so-ciety until 1916 was firmly based. Militarism and democracy, members of the same bourgeoise family, as-saulted each other in 1914 and after four and a half years succeeded in weakening each other. In Russia socialism was able to take advantage of the weakened capitalistic system

"The psychological explanation of bolshevism is found in the war. To a certain extent bolshevism is in-dividualistic reaction against the enormous concentration of masses upon objects not concerned with his own individual weifare. In Russia and Germany this concentration was most intense. In Germany, for instance, the entire population concentrated four and a half years upon a war which had nothing to do with individual desires. They sacrificed life, health, time and money in an impersonal cause. While under the domination of the militaristic-capitalistic system of society the German masses regarded the war in the light of a high spiritual cause. They fought for the defense of the Continued on Second Page.)

planted mines along the United States coast last year. Two others are the UB-88 and the UB-143, types of the small U-boats. The UC-97 is of the small U-boats. It is not expected that in view of the weather conditions, the prevailing western winds and the difficulties of running boats with unfamiliar mechinery, they will arrive much before the latter part of April. most intense. In Germany, for in-. (Continued on Second Page.)

AUG. BELMONT, JR.,

Well Known Banker Succumbs Following Surgical

Operation.

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, March 29.-August

Belmont, jr., a partner in the banking firm of August Belmont & Co., American representatives of the European banking firm of the Rothschilds, died here today after being operated on for

GERMAN U-BOAT COMING TO WASHINGTON SOON

A German submarine is to enter the capes and proceed up the Potomac river to Washington at an early date. The U-boat is one of five being sent to this country to be used in the victory liberty loan drive.

It is planned to bring the submarine

the so-called democracy, for militar- the United States, manned by Amer-They represent four different types of the German undersea boats. In

One a Big Ocean Mine Layer.

Among the five is the U-117, one of nations if it holds out any prospect of the big ocean mine layers, which is preventing war. making a return trip to American waters. This is a submarine which planted mines along the United they have no means of telling wheth-

fore the latter part of April.

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LEAGUE COVENAN

Senators Question Reasons

Monroe doctrine. The depression is tical demonstration of their shared by those who are in favor of

If no change is made in the covenant specifically safeguarding the Monroe doctrine many senators fear there will be a contest over ratifying a treaty committing the United States to a league of nations. Much as they would like to see the great ideal would like to see the great ideal great ideal." would like to see the great ideal realized, they say they do not think that two-thirds of the Senate will, without great public pressure, agree to abandon this policy which is a guiding star of America's dealings with foreign nations, while embarking upon an uncharted sea of new alliances and foreign entanglements lances and foreign entanglements.

Not an Adequate Excuse.

These senators say it will be no adequate excuse for throwing over the Monroe doctrine to say that it had to be jettisoned in order to prevent learn a present the say of the sa Japan insisting upon her claim for equality, which would throw open to foreign adjudication our domestic questions of immigration, land owning and even intermarriage of races. They declare it is preposterous to suggest such a trade; that it would be equivalent to the United States saying to Japan "heads, you win; tails, l

lose."
"Why swap the Monroe doctrine,
which is ours, for immunity from
Japan's claiming something else that

to Washington, where it will be on exhibition during the loan drive.

The five surrendered German submarines will leave England today for the United States, manned by American crews and convoyed by the American submarine tender Bushnell.

The submarines are being browned to the submarines are being browned to the water that the ground may bank of the Rhine, it was stipulated, The submarines are being brought over for the double purpose of giving the United States naval experts a chance to study them and, principally, for exhibition in American So it is desirable to speak only in a general way of the incidents as they occur on the other side, and it is utof the German undersea boats. In addition, it is expected that one of the big cruiser submarines, one of the gun fighters, will be secured motions of the peace conference. Only one thing most of the senators are now convinced of—that the mass of

> Senators proceed upon the assum tion that the public is as attached to the Monroe doctrine as they are, but er that be the fact or not. Only the publication of the exact terms of the covenant in its bearing upon this

the people earnestly want a league

Will Apply Two Main Tests. Two main tests will be applied to

tude of the country, they say,

ate, it is explained. First, does it, in gates will meet with the representaits amended form, protect the roe doctrine? Second does it, in fact. senators, sanction and even require at Complegne, about forty miles war under specified conditions Senators who severely arraigned the Senators who severely arranghed the covenant upon these two major points foresee difficulty for themselves in attacking the revised form of the covenant unless the faults upon mission on the international regime which their contentions were based are so obvious as to be visible to the lay mind. They may stand out to them as sharply as the Washington Monument against a gray sky, and yet not easily appreciable to the man yet not easily appreciable to the man in the street in the face of the arguments of the proponents of the

These senators foresee, they say, a campaign in support of the league based upon the broad assurance that the Monroe dictrine is not assailed and that a concert of the great powers has been arrived at to prevent wars. Other details will be immaterial to the public, the senators say, and the whole fight will center around and the whole fight will center around these two propositions. Then will come the tug of war, whether popular sentiment can pull the senators from their position of opposition to the league.

Indies and the Mediterranean.

COVENANT MAY BE FINISHED APRIL 4

TWO CENTS.

Lloyd George, in Message to Manchester Guardian, Says League Plea Accepted.

U. S. AMENDMENT HELD UP

PARIS, March 29 (Havas) .- The peace conference commission on league of nations probably will hold its final session April 4, it was indicated today. At that meeting the foundations of the league will be definitely announced.

Special Edition on League.

By the Associated Press. MANCHESTER, March 29 .- In a special edition today on the question of a league of nations, the Guardian prints articles from many prominent statesmen, including Lord Haldane, former secretary for war: Viscount Bryce, former ambassador to the United States; Albert Thomas, the French socialist leader, and Premier Lloyd George.

The premier in his message savs: "I am very glad to hear that the Manchester Guardian is devoting a special number to the league of nations. Nothing is more important than that public opinion should inform itself on this subject. All our hopes of saving the world from a repetition of the unfathomable cataclysm of 1914 center upon our working out practical means by which the nations of the earth can conduct the common affairs of the world in friendily co-operation instead of jealous rivalry. The league of nations represents the greatest attempt that ever has been made to substitute reason and justice for force and intrigue as the governing principle of international relations. "I am very glad to hear that the

Must Be Made Effective.

The plea of a league of nations has been accepted, but the league will Given for Failure to Safeguard Monroe Doctrine.

SEE NO ADEQUATE REASON

Senators who have had the temerity to analyze the covenant of the league of nations are profoundly depressed over reiteration in today's cable dispatches of doubt as to amending the covenant so as to protect the Monroe doctrine. The depression is prove fruitless if it is to be no more

the general idea of a league of nation of success. We cannot expect the satisfactory document could be drawn up.

"Disarmament is an essential could to food success. We cannot expect the nations ravaged by the war to trust their desolated lands to the protection of the league if its advocates hesitate to show any confidence them.

Australians Delay Amendment.

PARIS, March 28 (by the Associated PARIS, March 28 (by the Associated Press).—The Australian peace delegates have pointed out that the proposed amendment to the league of nations covenant regarding the Monroe doctrine, providing for recognition of the binding force of the policies heretofore applied, would validate and confirm Japanese claims to preponderance in China and the orient. nonderance in China and the orient. Experts are trying to find a formula that will overcome this objection, and meanwhile the amendment has

France Asks 1814 Treaty Govern as to Boundaries. With Saar Basin Added

PARIS, Friday, March 28 (Havas).-In laying her claims before the coun-

bank of the Rhine, it was stipulated, the Germans should have political autonomy but should not be permit-ted to establish fortifications, occupy the territory with armed forces, nor would serve France as a natural fron-tier.

The treaty of Paris in 1814 provided that France renounce her caims on Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine and return to the boundaries as they existed in 1792, before the revolution. This compelled France to confine herself to the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, west of the Rhine, those territories having heen under Franch territories having been under French control since 1689. It was erroneously reported from Paris last night that France had demanded her 1914 frontiers, which would have excluded Al-sace and Lorraine from her claims be-fore the peace conference.

Supreme Economic Council Representatives Will Meet **Hun Envoys at Complegne**

PARIS, March 28 (by the Associated the covenant of the league when it is Press).-The German financial dele-Mon- tives of the supreme economic council some time during the coming week northeast of Paris.

Hamburg and Stettin are considered the natural commercial outlets to the

fleet.

The same privilege would be extended to Switzerland regarding navigation of the Rhine and the operation of merchant vessels.

Britain to Have Eight Fleets. LONDON, March 29, via Montreal .-Reuter's is authoritatively informed